

EXHIBIT 2



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TULSA COUNTY
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

DISTRICT COURT
FILED

SEP 26 2019

DON NEWBERRY, Court Clerk
STATE OF OKLA. TULSA COUNTY

(1) MARK STROME,

Plaintiff,

v.

(1) CSAA INSURANCE EXCHANGE;
(2) CSAA FIRE AND CASUALTY
INSURANCE COMPANY; and
(3) CSAA INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No.: CJ-2019-1371

ATTORNEYS LIEN CLAIMED

FIRST AMENDED PETITION

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, Mark Strome, and for his First Amended Petition against Defendants, CSAA Insurance Exchange, CSAA Fire and Casualty Insurance Company d/b/a AAA Fire and Casualty Insurance Company, and CSAA Insurance Services, Inc., alleges and states as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. Plaintiff, Mark Strome ("Plaintiff"), is a citizen of the State of Oklahoma and resident of Tulsa County.

CSAA Insurance Exchange

2. Defendant, CSAA Insurance Exchange, is an unincorporated association organized under the laws of the State of California and is a reciprocal insurance exchange.

3. As a reciprocal insurance exchange, CSAA Insurance Exchange is owned by its members and is a citizen of every state in which it has members, including Oklahoma.

CSAA Insurance Services, Inc.

4. Defendant, CSAA Insurance Services, Inc. (“CSAA Insurance Services”), is a foreign corporation originally known as CSAA Insurance Services, LLC. CSAA Insurance Services, LLC was organized under the laws of California on December 16, 2013 and commenced business on June 6, 2014.

5. On November 19, 2015, the California Department of Insurance approved an amended certificate of authority and rules and regulations to reflect the conversion of CSAA Insurance Services from a limited liability company to a corporation.

6. CSAA Insurance Services’ principal place of business as registered with the California Secretary of State is 3055 Oak Road, Walnut Creek, California 94597.

7. However, a significant number of CSAA Insurance Services employees are in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

8. Numerous high-ranking officers, claims managers and supervisors employed by CSAA Insurance Services are in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, including the senior vice president of claims for CSAA Insurance Services, the national catastrophe manager, senior homeowners claims managers and national catastrophe supervisors.

9. The activities of CSAA Insurance Services are directed, controlled and coordinated by these high-ranking officers, managers and supervisors in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

10. A significant portion of the claims for all insurer members of the CSAA Insurance Group are handled by employees of CSAA Insurance Services in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

11. The “nerve center” and principal place of business of CSAA Insurance Services pursuant to the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Hertz Corporation v. Friend, et al.*, 559 U.S. 77 (2010) is in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CSAA Fire and Casualty Insurance Company

12. Defendant, CSAA Fire and Casualty Insurance Company (“CSAA Fire and Casualty”) is a foreign insurer originally incorporated in Alaska on October 10, 1997 as AAA Mountain West Insurance Company. AAA Mountain West Insurance Company changed its name to ACA Insurance Company on December 1, 2003. ACA Insurance Company re-domiciled from Alaska to Indiana effective December 31, 2008. ACA Insurance Company changed its name to CSAA Fire and Casualty Company effective January 8, 2014.

13. CSAA Fire and Casualty Insurance Company’s principal place of business as listed in its statutory annual statement for the year ended 2017 is Indianapolis, Indiana.

14. The transactions and occurrences at issue in this case took place in Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

15. For the reasons set forth above, jurisdiction and venue are proper in Tulsa County, Oklahoma.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

16. At all relevant times at issue in this case, Plaintiff was the owner of a home located at 5450 S. Sheridan Road, Tulsa, OK 74145.

17. On or about April 4, 2017, Plaintiff’s home was damaged by a severe hail and wind event that caused widespread damage throughout Tulsa County, including to many properties insured by Defendants.

18. On or about August 6, 2017, Plaintiff’s home was again damaged by a severe wind and tornado event. This event, too, caused widespread damage in the area near Plaintiff’s home and also to numerous properties, including those insured by Defendants.

19. Defendants’ records incorrectly indicate the date of the second event as August 26, 2017.

20. At the time of these events, Plaintiff's home was insured under a policy of insurance written by CSAA Fire and Casualty.

21. Plaintiff's insurance policy with CSAA Fire and Casualty was in full force and effect at the time of the losses at issue.

22. Plaintiff was unaware of damage caused to his property by these events until he canceled his insurance coverage with CSAA Fire and Casualty and moved his insurance coverage to another company.

23. Upon learning of damage to his property, Plaintiff promptly reported a claim to Defendants.

24. The damage to Plaintiff's property as a result of these weather events was covered under his policy of insurance with CSAA Fire and Casualty.

25. Although Plaintiff's insurance policy was issued by CSAA Fire and Casualty, CSAA Fire and Casualty did not adjust Plaintiff's claims. Rather, Plaintiff's claims were adjusted by employees of CSAA Insurance Services.

26. CSAA Insurance Services failed to conduct a full, fair and complete investigation of Plaintiff's claims for damage to his property.

27. CSAA Insurance Services failed to make timely payments of benefits due to Plaintiff under the terms of his insurance policy.

28. CSAA Insurance Services failed to pay all benefits due to Plaintiff under the terms of his insurance policy with CSAA Fire and Casualty.

**COUNT I: BREACH OF CONTRACT AGAINST
CSAA FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY**

29. Plaintiff fully incorporates into this Paragraph each and every allegation in the preceding paragraphs of this Petition as if each were fully iterated verbatim herein.

30. Plaintiff entered into a contract of insurance with CSAA Fire and Casualty to provide replacement cost value for wind and hail damage to his property. Plaintiff's homeowner's policy with CSAA Fire and Casualty was in full force and effect at all material times hereto.

31. Plaintiff provided proper and timely notice to CSAA Fire and Casualty of his claim arising from wind and hail damage that occurred to his home.

32. Plaintiff has in all material ways complied with the terms and conditions of the policy.

33. CSAA Fire and Casualty, however, has breached its contractual obligations under the terms and conditions of the insurance contract with Plaintiff by failing to properly investigate Plaintiff's claim and pay Plaintiff all benefits to which he is entitled under the terms and conditions of the policy.

34. As a result of CSAA Fire and Casualty's breach of contract and other wrongful conduct, Plaintiff has sustained financial losses, mental and emotional distress and has been damaged in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of attorneys' fees, costs and interest.

**COUNT II: BREACH OF THE DUTY OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING
AGAINST CSAA INSURANCE EXCHANGE, CSAA INSURANCE SERVICES, INC.
AND CSAA FIRE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY**

35. Plaintiff fully incorporates into this paragraph each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Petition as if each were fully iterated verbatim herein.

CSAA Fire and Casualty Insurance Company

36. CSAA Fire and Casualty has a non-delegable duty of good faith and fair dealing to Plaintiff.

37. CSAA Fire and Casualty did not deal fairly and in good faith with Plaintiff by engaging in the following acts and omissions:

a. CSAA Fire and Casualty failed to perform a proper investigation regarding Plaintiff's claim made under his homeowner's policy.

b. CSAA Fire and Casualty refused, without proper cause, to pay Plaintiff all benefits he is owed under the insurance contract and pursuant to Oklahoma law.

c. CSAA Fire and Casualty has no reasonable basis in its refusal to recognize and pay Plaintiff his benefits owed under the policy for damages caused by wind and hail damage.

d. CSAA Fire and Casualty knowingly and intentionally failed to engage in proper claims handling practices and failed to compensate its insured losses covered under its homeowner's insurance policy.

e. CSAA Fire and Casualty engaged in these improper claim practices knowing that its insureds would suffer financial harm.

f. CSAA Fire and Casualty intentionally engaged in an outcome-oriented investigation.

g. CSAA Fire and Casualty put its interest in maximizing financial gains and limiting disbursements above the interests of the Plaintiff.

h. CSAA Fire and Casualty was unjustly enriched by knowingly providing less coverage to Plaintiff without decreasing the premium payment owed to CSAA Fire and Casualty.

38. As a consequence of CSAA Fire and Casualty's breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiff have sustained damages, including deprivation of monies rightfully belonging to him, anger, stress, worry, physical and emotional suffering, attorney fees and litigation costs.

39. The conduct of CSAA Fire and Casualty was intentional, willful, malicious, and/or in reckless disregard of the rights of others.

40. The actions of CSAA Fire and Casualty during the handling of Plaintiff's claim demonstrate it intentionally, and with malice, breached its duty to deal fairly and in good faith. The actions of Defendant CSAA Fire and Casualty were not isolated events, but rather were consistent with an overall collective corporate goal of increasing profits through the systematic reduction or avoidance of claims. Plaintiff therefore seeks punitive damages in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of attorneys' fees, costs and interest.

CSAA Insurance Services, Inc.

41. CSAA Insurance Services is a wholly owned subsidiary of CSAA Insurance Exchange.

42. CSAA Insurance Services also serves as the attorney-in-fact for CSAA Insurance Exchange.

43. CSAA Insurance Services is not itself an insurance company. However, CSAA Insurance Services adjusts all claims for all member companies of the CSAA Insurance Group, including CSAA Fire and Casualty.

44. Plaintiff's claim was adjusted by employees of CSAA Insurance Services.

45. CSAA Insurance Services houses all personnel, operations and administrative functions for the insurer members of the CSAA Insurance Group, including CSAA Fire and Casualty. Such activities include administration, human resources (including benefit plan assets, liabilities and plan sponsorship), insurance operations, finance, information technology, sales, marketing, and legal functions.

46. The officers of CSAA Insurance Exchange receive incentive-based compensation based on the financial performance of CSAA Insurance Exchange and its member companies.

47. The president and chief executive officer of CSAA Insurance Exchange, chief financial officer and treasurer of CSAA Insurance Exchange and the chief legal officer and secretary of CSAA Insurance Exchange all serve as officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Services.

48. Employees of CSAA Insurance Services participate in an incentive plan that awards bonuses based on the profitability of CSAA Insurance Exchange and its member companies as well as individual performance.

49. The principal way claims personnel employed by CSAA Insurance Services can exercise influence over the profitability of CSAA Insurance Exchange and its member companies is through the reduction or elimination of claims payments.

50. Given the compensation structure of the executives and employees of CSAA Insurance Exchange and CSAA Insurance Services, there exists the power, motive and opportunity for the executives and employees of CSAA Insurance Services to act unscrupulously.

51. For the foregoing reasons, there is a special relationship between CSAA Insurance Services and Plaintiff that gives rise to the duty of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to *Wathor v. Mut. Ins. Administrators, Inc.*, 87 P.3d 559 (Okla. 2004); and *Wolf v. Prudential Ins. Co. of America*, 50 F.3d 793 (10th Cir. 1995).

52. CSAA Insurance Services did not deal fairly and in good faith with Plaintiff by engaging in the following acts and omissions:

a. CSAA Insurance Services failed to perform a proper investigation regarding Plaintiff's claim made under his homeowner's policy.

b. CSAA Insurance Services refused, without proper cause, to pay Plaintiff all benefits he is owed under the insurance contract and pursuant to Oklahoma law.

c. CSAA Insurance Services has no reasonable basis in its refusal to recognize and pay Plaintiff his benefits owed under the policy for damages caused by wind and hail damage.

d. CSAA Insurance Services knowingly and intentionally failed to engage in proper claims handling practices and failed to compensate its insured losses covered under its homeowner's insurance policy.

e. CSAA Insurance Services engaged in these improper claim practices knowing that its insureds would suffer financial harm.

f. CSAA Insurance Services intentionally engaged in an outcome-oriented investigation.

g. CSAA Insurance Services put its interest in maximizing financial gains and limiting disbursements above the interests of the Plaintiff.

53. As a consequence of CSAA Insurance Services' breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiff have sustained damages, including deprivation of monies rightfully belonging to her, anger, stress, worry, physical and emotional suffering, attorney fees and litigation costs.

54. The conduct of CSAA Insurance Services was intentional, willful, malicious, and/or in reckless disregard of the rights of others.

55. The actions of CSAA Insurance Services during the handling of Plaintiff's claim demonstrate it intentionally, and with malice, breached its duty to deal fairly and in good faith. The actions of Defendant CSAA Insurance Services were not isolated events, but rather were consistent with an overall collective corporate goal of increasing profits through the systematic

reduction or avoidance of claims. Plaintiff therefore seeks punitive damages in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of attorneys' fees, costs and interest.

CSAA Insurance Exchange

56. CSAA Insurance Exchange is the ultimate parent of an insurance holding group known as the CSAA Insurance Group.

57. CSAA Fire and Casualty and CSAA Insurance Services are both wholly owned subsidiaries of CSAA Insurance Exchange.

58. CSAA Insurance Exchange has no employees, although it does maintain officers and directors.

59. The officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Exchange direct, control and coordinate the actions of all members of the CSAA Insurance Group, including CSAA Fire and Casualty and CSAA Insurance Services.

60. The officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Exchange serve in a dual capacity as officers and directors of members of the CSAA Insurance Group, including CSAA Fire and Casualty and CSAA Insurance Services, and actively participate in the management of these companies.

61. For example, the president and chief executive officer of CSAA Insurance Exchange, chief financial officer and treasurer of CSAA Insurance Exchange and the chief legal officer and secretary of CSAA Insurance Exchange all serve as officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Services.

62. The officers of CSAA Insurance Exchange receive incentive-based compensation based on the financial performance of CSAA Insurance Exchange and its member companies.

63. The principal way executives of CSAA Insurance Exchange can exercise influence over the profitability of CSAA Insurance Exchange and its member companies is through the reduction or elimination of claims payments.

64. The officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Exchange establish policies and procedures to increase the profitability of CSAA Insurance Exchange and its insurer members at the expense of policyholders.

65. The wrongful acts and omissions of CSAA Insurance Services with respect to the Plaintiff's claim in this case were motivated by improper policies and procedures designed and implemented by officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Exchange.

66. Given the compensation structure of the executives of CSAA Insurance Exchange and the degree of control exercised over CSAA Fire and Casualty and CSAA Insurance Services by the officers and directors of CSAA Insurance Exchange, there exists the power, motive and opportunity for CSAA Insurance Exchange to act unscrupulously.

67. For the foregoing reasons, there is a special relationship between CSAA Insurance Exchange and Plaintiff that gives rise to the duty of good faith and fair dealing pursuant to *Wathor v. Mut. Ins. Administrators, Inc.*, 87 P.3d 559 (Okla. 2004); and *Wolf v. Prudential Ins. Co. of America*, 50 F.3d 793 (10th Cir. 1995).

68. CSAA Insurance Exchange did not deal fairly and in good faith with Plaintiff by engaging in the following acts and omissions:

- a. CSAA Insurance Exchange established policies and procedures which encourage and reward the systematic reduction, delay, or avoidance of the payment of legitimate claims.

b. CSAA Insurance Exchange established executive compensation plans to provide incentives to executives of CSAA Insurance Exchange, CSAA Fire and Casualty and CSAA Insurance Services to arbitrarily reduce claim payments.

c. CSAA Insurance Exchange encouraged and rewarded the wrongful acts and omissions of CSAA Fire and Casualty and CSAA Insurance Services that harmed the Plaintiff in this case.

69. As a consequence of CSAA Insurance Exchange's breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiff have sustained damages, including deprivation of monies rightfully belonging to her, anger, stress, worry, physical and emotional suffering, attorney fees and litigation costs.

70. The conduct of CSAA Insurance Exchange was intentional, willful, malicious, and/or in reckless disregard of the rights of others.

71. The actions of CSAA Insurance Exchange during the handling of Plaintiff's claim demonstrate it intentionally, and with malice, breached its duty to deal fairly and in good faith. The actions of Defendant CSAA Insurance Exchange were not isolated events, but rather were consistent with an overall collective corporate goal of increasing profits through the systematic reduction or avoidance of claims. Plaintiff therefore seeks punitive damages in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), exclusive of attorneys' fees, costs and interest.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants in an amount in excess of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00), together with costs, interest, reasonable attorney fees, and other relief that this Court deems just and equitable.

Respectfully submitted,



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